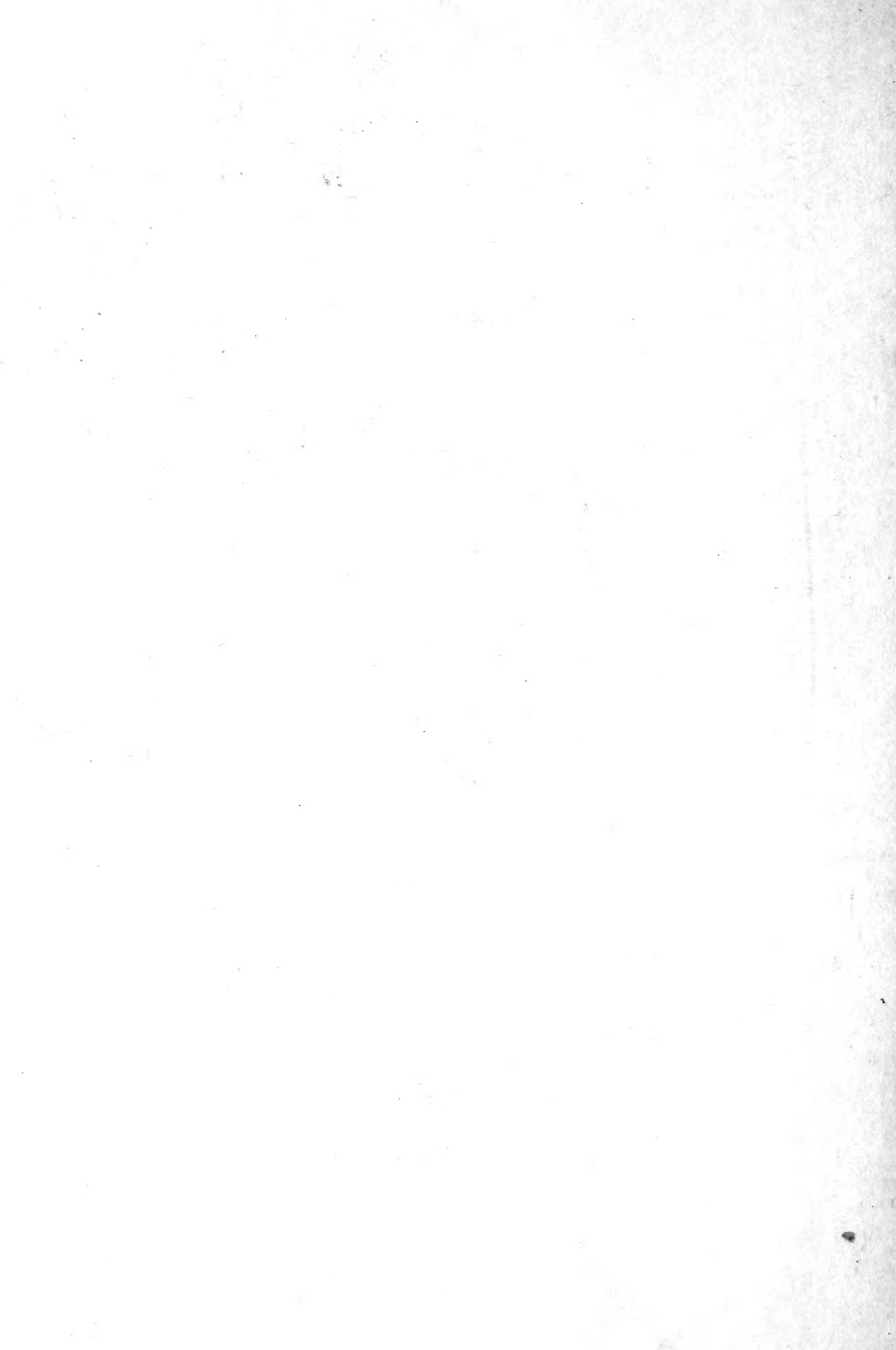


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*Retail Price List*

*of*

# Californian Bulbs

Burbank's Hybrid Lilies

AND

The Finest Daffodils

CARL PURDY

Ukiah, Mendocino County, California  
U. S. A.



### A Rare Novelty THE SPANISH POPPY

Everyone knows the so-called California Poppy, which is really no poppy at all but an *Escholtzia*, but few are aware that there is wild in California a true Poppy. It is not common and where found is called the Spanish Poppy. It is much like the Shirley Poppy, grows from a foot to two feet high with brilliant reddish-orange flowers, and is an annual. Sown in dry ground it makes a brilliant showing. Seeds per packet 10 cents or one packet with every order for a dollar or more of bulbs.

### Collections and Mixtures

MIXED BRODIAEAS.	Per dozen	15 cents
MIXED CALOCHORTI in variety.		20 cents
Mixed Calochortus Maniposa Tulips only.		25 cents
MIXED CALOCHORTI EL DORADOS ONLY.	Per 100	\$2.00, per dozen 25 cents.
A collection of six sorts of Brodiaea my choice 6 each.		50 cents
A collection of Calochorti 6 sorts my choice 6 each.		80 cents
A collection of Calochorti 6 sorts my choice 12 each.		\$1.00
A collection of 12 sorts at same rate.		



## Introduction

It was in the year 1879 when I was a boy of eighteen, that I first began the collection of the native bulbs, seeds and plants of California. I was first employed by a firm in the East, which was the pioneer in hardy plants, and then gradually widened my field, until I now have customers all over the world.

It was not long after I had begun to collect before I tried to cultivate them as well.

Each year I traveled more widely as a collector and experimented more largely in the garden, until the time came when I could give to the business my entire time. My experiments in bulb culture have been in several localities and quite extensive.

Some years ago I discovered the peculiar fitness for the culture of true lilies of a little valley which nestles high in the Coast Range between Mendocino and Lake counties, California. There for some years I grew true lilies as well as many other bulbous plants with great success and gained an education which enabled me to select a still better location at "The Terraces," only a mile away, where I have now concentrated my gardening operations.

It is probable that a better site for the culture of plants from many regions could hardly be found. It is at an altitude of 2300 feet above the sea and 1600 feet above Ukiah Valley, which can be seen four miles below. With a fine supply of water and rich and varied soils in many exposures, it is an ideal place, and I expect to grow the finest bulbs and plants of the Great West with perfect success there.

To secure and grow what is best of the Flora of that immense region which stretches from Central British America to Mexico and from Colorado to the Pacific is a task which may well take years of time and endless patience, but it is the stint which I have set for myself and confidently expect to carry out.

While the Native plants of our region have been my especial care, I have also experimented widely with bulbs from elsewhere and probably have the finest collection of Daffodils in America. With Tulips and Hyacinths I have also had great success and am at present conducting an extensive experiment in their culture in connection with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## RARE PLANTS

Through a large corps of trained collectors I reach almost every part of the region which I have indicated as my chosen field, and have excellent facilities for securing any rare plant, bulb, or seed which any patron may be especially desirous of.

My charge for securing rare plants will be as reasonable as circumstances permit. Sometimes the desired plant is not one which would be

desired by the general trade and in that instance I would have to make a charge to cover the entire expense of securing it. A plant may be hundreds of miles from the nearest available collector and when he has traversed that distance there are contingencies which may make the journey fruitless, as for instance his arrival a little too early before the seeds are ripe, or a little too late when they have fallen. Again a dry season may have prevented any seed from forming or cattle or sheep have eaten the plants.

The actual time consumed in gathering a seed may be trifling, while the cost of reaching it is considerable. On the other hand, it has often happened that some very rare plant was readily accessible to some of my collectors and the expense to the customer very small.

Correspondence on this subject will receive careful attention.

## THE BEST VARIETIES

My extensive experiments in bulb culture have enabled me to test many things and it is my aim to only offer the best. I have discarded many forms formerly grown, in favor of better ones.

## TO VISITORS

The Terraces are situated about eight miles southeast of Ukiah and well toward the summit of the range of mountains which separate Mendocino from Lake county. The altitude of Ukiah is about 700 feet while that of The Terraces is 2300.

The Terraces are natural and are a succession of step-like slopes caused by the deposition of lime and magnesia in a canyon. The longest step is over eighty feet high, and a beautiful stream rising in large springs at the upper end of the highest terrace jumps over the terraces in charming cascades and falls. The natural setting is both unique and charming, while the distant view is very fine.

After leaving Ukiah the route leads past the Insane Asylum and on across the valley until about four and a half miles from Ukiah it enters the canyon of South Mill Creek, one of the most charming mountain roads in Northern California. For a couple of miles the road is with light grades, barring two steep pitches. Then it becomes much steeper and soon leads to sinuous grades along the mountain sides overlooking the distant valley.

It takes about two hours and a half with a moderately good team and light rig, from Ukiah, to go up, while half of that time is ample for the return.

A safe team, with light rig and good brakes, should be secured at Ukiah and, if the visitor is not a good driver, one should be secured.

The month of April ushers in the flowering season with Daffodils and Dog's Tooth Violets. Tulips soon follow and are at their best in the early forms by the 15th. Hyacinths follow, and in early May come the Star Tulips and late flowering Dutch Tulips.

In late May and early June the Mariposa Tulips are at their best,

with a host of other bulbous plants. Early June brings early lilies, while probably the greatest Lily bloom is about the 20th. Lilies linger into early July. After that time I have no flowers to interest the visitor.

I am not a grower of roses, carnations, or any other of the florist flowers, but a bulb specialist, and all of my bulbs flower before July.

I am certain to get letters at Ukiah on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Other trips from The Terraces to town are irregular.

### TERMS

CASH WITH ORDER. I guarantee that all bulbs shall reach customers in good order, and shall be good quality.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES must be made at once on receipt of goods.

A LARGE PART OF MY BULBS ARE GROWN IN THE GARDEN AND OF ESPECIALLY FINE QUALITY.

DATE OF SHIPMENT. With few exceptions articles are ready after October 1st.

CARRIAGE. I pay all carriage.

Prices quoted are EACH and PER DOZEN. Six at dozen rate.



## Brodiacas

This is a race of hardy bulbous plants, native to the Western United States, and especially adapted to woodland, hillsides and rock work and for naturalization. When planted among ferns or low growing plants above which their slender stems nod gracefully, they are at their best.

The leaves are produced at their base and are grass-like, the naked flow-stalks slender and graceful, and terminated by a head or umbel of waxy flowers.

All are pretty and some are very fine indeed. The bulbs ripen hard and can be mailed to any part of the world.

### CULTURE

It is a safe rule to give Brodiaeas a light, loose soil, without manure and with especially good drainage. They are practically hardy everywhere, and are especially good for naturalization in rocky places, in woodland, or on hill slopes.

### SECTION I.

**B. Laxa.** This pretty plant has a stout stem, bearing a loose umbel of blue flowers. As many as sixty very lasting flowers. 3 25 cents

**Bridgessii.** Very fine in reddish purple and similar to the last.

3 25 cents

**Peduncularis.** Immense umbels as much as two feet across, with porcelain white flowers. It grows well in wet places, especially in light soils along stream courses. 4 50 cents

**Lactea.** Close umbels of white flowers banded green. Pretty.

2 20 cents

**Ixioides var. Splendens.** A most charming plant with yellow flowers. 3 25 cents

### SECTION II.

Flowers in loose umbels and of a thick waxy texture. Very lasting.

**Grandiflora.** Large, deep purple flowers. 2 20 cents

**Purdyi.** Reddish purple and odd. 4 40 cents

**Stellaris.** A beautiful dwarfish plant, with bright purple flowers with white centers. 3 25 cents

**Terrestris.** In this the stems rise hardly above the ground and form a cluster of pale purple flowers. 3 25 cents

### SECTION III.

## Californian Hyacinths

Flowers in close heads on long, slender stems.

**Capitata.** Violet flowers, two feet. 3 25 cents

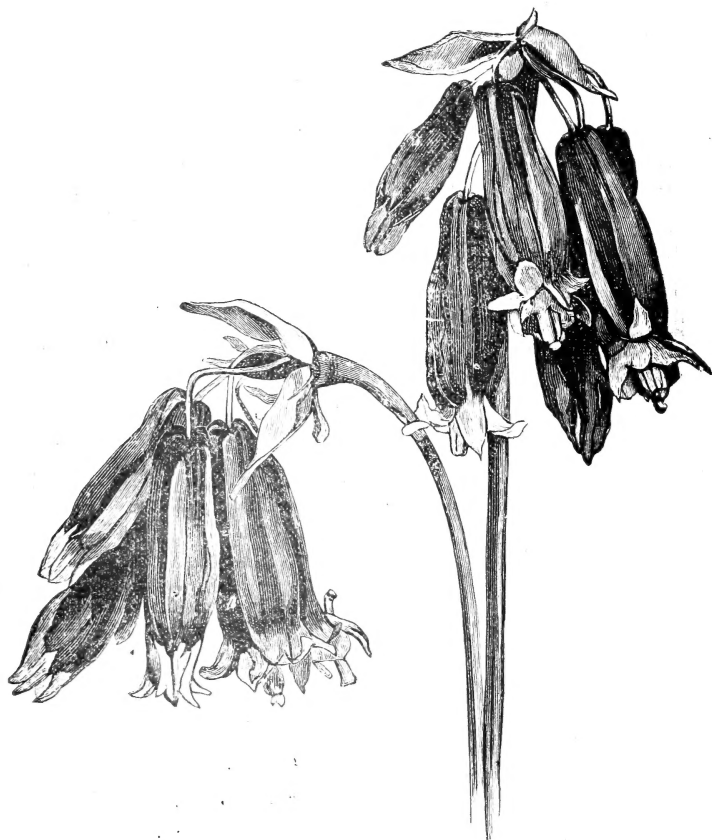
**CAPITATA VAR. ALBA.** Fine, pure white blossoms. 5 50 cents

**Multiflora.** A large head of violet colored flowers on a stout, tall stem. 4 40 cents

### Various Species

**VOLUBILIS. THE TWINING HYACINTH.** This is a most striking novelty. As the flower stem appears, the tiny flower bud can be seen. The stem twines around any available support for a distance of from three to five feet from the ground, and as it grows the bud develops until a number of beautiful, pink flowers develop. After its growth has been made the stem often becomes detached from the bulb and the flowers stay fresh for a time.

5 50 cents



**COCCINEA. THE FLORAL FIRECRACKER.** A wonderfully striking plant with tubular flowers, from one to one and one-half inches long, pendent in umbels, crimson and tipped with pea green. The name is most apt. Among ferns or on rock work the effect of a mass is very fine.

5 50 cents

**Douglassii.** Slender stems and a tubular flower in delicate blue tints.

5 50 cents



HOWELLII. Similar in porcelain blue; fine.

5 60 cents

### Culture of all Calochortuses

In California, the native State of most of them, it is the easiest possible thing to grow them well. And Californians, of all others, should cultivate these Beautiful Butterfly Tulips, at once so beautiful and our own special pride.

Let the bed be slightly raised to give the perfect drainage which is the first requisite to success. If it slopes slightly to the south it is better. The bed should be filled to the depth of about ten inches with a light, loose soil. Do not use one in which there is manure—sandy loam suits the larger number of them. To keep the soil loose and porous, any loose material such as small gravel and grit, spent tanbark, or pounded charcoal well mixed in, is a great help.

November is the best month in which to plant, but in California, Calochortuses can be put into the ground as late as February, and make a good growth.

Plant about three inches deep, and as far apart each way. A little shade is a good thing.

Only water when plainly needed, and after they have flowered dry off completely, and leave alone until fall. The first rains will start them into fresh growth and they do not need to be reset.

### Culture in the Eastern United States

Keeping the essentials that I have mentioned in view the following from Garden and Forest of July 7th, 1897, written by J. R. Gerard a successful amateur of Elizabeth, New Jersey, will give valuable cultural hints.

"It is probable that many who have ventured to grow them have been disappointed in results, for the cultural directions of the catalogues are usually more or less incorrect. They often recommend cultivation in frames or other conditions which deter most growers from attempting their cultivation. My experience with all the species is that they are not tender nor at all difficult to flower in this latitude in the ordinary garden border. Calochortuses grow naturally in regions rainless in summer and where dormant plants waken into growth in the fall under the influence of moisture, but not necessarily of a high temperature. They are hardy here without protection but must be classed with those bulbs whose foliage will not always endure the rigor of our winter. The successful growth of such bulbs requires that after being thoroughly ripened in the early summer they shall be kept perfectly dormant so late in the year that no foliage can appear above the ground until early in the ensuing spring. The simplest and safest procedure is to lift the bulbs after ripening foliage indicates dormancy, and store them in dry earth in a warm dry place, and plant out when the ground has lost its warmth which in this locality

is in November. Under such treatment they grow and flower well here even in soil too hard to work in dry weather and with no other attention than that already suggested. Of course one does not plant bulbs in manured soil or soil rich in humus which will hold water and ferment to their injury."

I would add that when similarly treated in cold frames, success is certain.

I believe that the Globe and Star Tulips, as well as such species as *C. Nuttalli*, *C. Nitidus*, *C. Howellii*, *C. Gunnisonii* and *C. Leichtlinii* can be readily naturalized in Eastern woodlands.

A well known Eastern gardener writes to me that in Central Pennsylvania *C. Gunnisonii* does well naturalized, only suffering from the rabbits who are very fond of its foliage.

### Culture in England

A successful grower in London "Garden" writes: "A large raised bed, formed in November, and sloping to the south, was composed of leaf mold and road grit in equal parts, with a similar portion of sharp sand. The bulbs were planted three inches deep, and the whole bed was covered with reeds to throw off the heavy rains and keep the soil open. Many young growths appeared early in January, and by the end of February nearly all were showing above ground. The reeds were then removed. In my opinion a good many failures to grow calochorti may be attributed to late planting. The main points in the culture of Calochorti are early planting, a light, porous soil, sunny position, protection from heavy winter rains, (but not coddling), plenty of water whilst in full growth, and thorough ripening of the bulbs in August, either by taking them up or placing lights over them."

I would add that experience in England is tending to show that late planting is often best.

I find that Calochorti which are subject to mildew do better if planted in January or February. This is especially true of the desert species such as *C. Kennadyi*, *C. Nuttalli* and *C. macrocarpus*. For these I would always recommend late planting.

### Culture Elsewhere

It will be noted that the conditions essential to success are much the same everywhere, taking climatic peculiarities into account. In Australasia exactly the treatment recommended for California should be given, but there they would be used for spring planting. In Central Europe as in the Eastern United States, and in the South as in California only seeing that they are thoroughly dried off after flowering and lay dormant until the proper season for growth.



### SECTION I. GLOBE TULIPS.

Globe Tulips have a single, long, glossy leaf, slender and very graceful stems, and many flowers. The blossoms are globular in form, pendent like bells, and of the most exquisite silk texture. The plants as a whole are the perfection of grace, and while scarcely brilliant, are beautiful. They are natives of the woodland, delighting in a loose soil, with some mold and light shade. There are no more charming subjects for naturalization than these woodland beauties.

Albus. Fairy Bell, Lantern of the Fairies. White Globe Tulip. This most charming plant has stout, many flowered stems, often a foot high. The large pendent blossoms are perfect globes, pure, pearly white, an inch in diameter, edged with silky hairs. 3 25 cents

C. Albus. -The Pearl. This is the form common in the Northern Coast Ranges, and while lower in growth than the other, has a finer flower. In shape it is a large, pendent globe well inarched and of the most exquisite texture. 3 25 cents

Amabilis. Long known as Pulchellus. The flowers of this splendid sort are golden yellow in color, numerous, and of the same shape as the

paper pin wheels with which children play. See cut.

3 25 cents



EVERY ONE OF THIS SET SHOULD BE FOUND IN EVERY FLOWER LOVERS GARDEN.

#### SECTION II. STAR TULIPS.

Slender stemmed, graceful little plants, bearing from three to six cup-shaped flowers, of very delicate finish. Like the Globe Tulips, woodland plants, and well adapted to rockeries and naturalizing in woods.

Benthamii. Bright yellow. The dainty cup lined with silky hairs. 3 25 cents

LILACINUS. Native of heavy soils in wet meadows and very hardy and prolific. The numerous lilac or purple flowers borne on long stems, and not hairy within. To be highly recommended. 3 25 cents

MAWEANNUS MAJOR. Cat Ears. The lovely white flowers are filled with silky blue hairs. I only offer an extra strong strain, which approximates the Giant Star Tulips in size. 3 25 cents

#### GIANT STAR TULIPS.

This fine group was first brought to the attention of the flower loving public by myself in 1898. They rank very high among Calochortis. Nearly all of the species are from Oregon and the cold Northwestern portions of the United States, and as they grow in heavy, cold lands, their hardiness in England is assured. I offer the best variety.

PURDYII. Flower stem eight to fifteen inches high, four to nine beautiful erect flowers, an inch and a half across, covered with white hairs. Most charming. 9 \$1.00

### Chalochortus, Division 2

#### MARIPOSA TULIPS

In this group of bulbous plants there is an elegance of form, with a wonderful beauty and variety of coloring, that justifies the enthusiastic praise they have received wherever they have become known.

The exquisitely modeled flowers are shaped like the true tulip, but lighter and more graceful. The bulbs are small, the stems leafy, erect and graceful, and the flowers many.

The bulbs ripen hard like tulips, and are very easily mailed to any part of the world. They retain their vitality until after the first of the year, and many species until spring.

### THE TRUE BUTTERFLY TULIPS

To this group of bulbs is very appropriately applied the Spanish name "Las Mariposas" (the butterflies). Their brilliantly colored flowers with eye-like spots on each petal and sepal, and other delicate markings with dots, lines and hairs, are strongly suggestive of brilliantly colored butterflies. Only the Orchids can vie with them in beauty. Botanists have variously divided the species between *C. luteus* and *venustus*. They can all be considered either strains of one variable species or many species. I follow the usual horticultural naming.

*Venustus* var. *roseus*. This is the typical *C. venustus* as described by Bentham. It grows in the Southern Coast Range of California. The petals are broad, creamy-white suffused with pale lilac, a rose colored blotch is at the apex of the petal, a richly marked eye in the middle, while the base is hairy and beautifully tinted. The back of the petal is also richly colored with carmine. A most lovely species. 6 50 cents

Var. *Purpurascens*. In this the flowers may be three inches in diameter, creamy white inside for half way, but with purplish center and purple outside. They have no rose colored blotch but have the usual eye. It is a strong grower native to heavy soils and is one of the best of all calochorti. Colored plate in Garden (London) 1895. Supply quite reliable but collected bulbs come in August and September. 6 50 cents

### The El Dorado Strain

This is an extremely variable strain of the true *C. Venustus* found in the Central Sierra Nevada mountains in California. It is readily distinguishable from the other variations by its long wedge shaped petals. The plants are vigorous in growth, and from 1 to 3 feet high and quite floriferous. The variation in coloring in the large flowers, which have a satin-like lustre, is wonderful. From white they are found in all shades of lilac to deep purple, in all shades of reddish purple, pink, and salmons, and in rich deep reds. The variety of colors is hardly exceeded in any known flower. The markings are so numerous and variable as to be indescribable. Some few have a golden or red blotch near the apex of the petal, all have a rich eye variously marked, and all are beautifully marked and pencilled about the base. They all grow together and the MIXED bulbs as offered give endless surprises. There is no better investment for the flower lover than a hundred or so. The different colors have to be separated when they are in flower, and while all reasonable pains is



used to have them true to name, some mixtures will occur. In addition to general cultural directions I would say that this strain especially likes some shade and a very porous soil. AVOID HEAVY SOILS. All Garden grown stock.

Mixed selected bulbs El Dorado strain of C. Venustus.	3	25 cents
Gold blotched. Exquisite variations.	6	50 cents
Pure white. Very pretty.	3	25 cents

### Oculatus Strain of C. Venustus

VENUSTUS VAR. OCULATUS. These are among the very best Calochorti. Sturdy stalks bear flowers sometimes four inches across. In color they vary from white and cream through lilac to purple. The eye is large and richly zoned, the pencilings about the base are very delicate, and the flowers very attractive.

3 25 cents

VAR CITRINUS. This only differs from above in the color being a deep lemon. Well grown it is unsurpassed even by the El Dorados.

3 25 cents

VESTA. This may be considered a variety of C. Venustus but I think it distinct. It is a species of my own, found in heavy clay soils which nearly all of the other species are so impatient of. As a grower it is the best of all Calochorti and will succeed in almost any ordinary soil. The immense flowers are from three to five inches across, borne on long separate stalks, and numerous. Color white, suffused with lilac or rose-purple. Center red, back of petal purple, beautifully oculated. I think it THE BEST OF ALL CALOCHORTI. Reports from Europe put it in the first rank. Supply certain.

Very large 10 \$1.00

Good 7 60 cents

### VARIOUS SPECIES

SPLENDENS VAR RUBRA. A grand plant and the best of the group. As it comes from much farther north and from a colder region than the others, superior hardiness is assured. The stout stem is from 12 to 30 inches high, the flowers even larger than in the preceding, and of an exquisite pink lavender that cannot be overpraised. Bulbs very large. Supply sure. August.

75 cents

PLUMMERÆ. A queen among Calochorti. In color a rich lavender lined with long, yellow hairs, large flowers.

15 \$1.20

### VAR. EL DORADO

CLAVATUS The largest flowered and the stoutest stemmed of all of the Mariposa Tulips. The blooms, which are shaped like a broad bowl, are over four inches across, of a deep rich yellow, and the lower half covered by stiff yellow hairs, each tipped with a translucent knob, which in the light looks like an icicle. The stem is very stout and zigzagged.

15 \$1 50

NUTTALLII. An exquisitely lovely, white flowered plant, from the



CALOCHORTUS GUNNISONII

arid portions of the Great Basin. In purity of color and daintiness of marking it is notable. 5 50 cents

Leichtlinii. A subalpine form of the latter growing to an altitude of 9000 feet in the Sierra Nevadas, a slender plant with smoky white flowers, prettily marked and quite pretty. It should be perfectly hardy in cold regions. 5 50 cents

GUNNISONII. A superb species now unluckily becoming rare. White, tinted green, a band of green hairs across the petals at the base, and a purple band below that. 6 60 cents

MACROCARPUS. Unique in the shape of the flower, which have long, narrow pointed petals of a pale silvery lilac, banded green down the back. 6 60 cents

NITIDUS. A most unique and lovely plant midway between the Mariposa Tulips and the Star Tulips. It is a native of the Northwestern regions where it grows in cold, wet spots, and endures great cold. Strong

growing, with from five to ten blossoms in an umbel. The flowers are large and white, with an indigo blotch in the center of each petal. Covered inside with silky hairs. Supply reliable. 3 25 cents

HOWELLII. Another species of the class of C. Nitidus. Straw colored and beautifully fringed with hairs. Exquisite. 15 \$1.50

### Cammassias

A class of hardy, bulbous plants of sturdy growth, hardy in any climate, and succeeding best in moist, clayey soils. Many long, glossy leaves grow from the base, much as in the hyacinth, while the tall, stout stems produce a very large number of handsome, lily-like flowers in a long succession.

The Camassias are desirable for any ordinary garden, where they will establish themselves and thrive for years without further care. To those wishing plants to naturalize about ponds, in damp grassy spots, or by stream sides, Camassias are invaluable. They are quite able to maintain themselves among grasses and hedges and their fine flowers are peculiarly fitting to such surroundings.

Esculenta. A much finer strain than the ordinary ones sold by the Dutch growers. Tall, a deep purple. Per 100, \$1.00. 2 15 cents

LEICHTLINII. A strong growing plant with large, cream-colored flowers. When well grown, a beautiful thing. I have had it four feet high with 120 flowers. 10 \$1.00

LEICHTLINII BLUE. This very showy form from the British possessions is one of the finest introductions of recent years. The stems are two or three feet high, producing numerous flowers two or three inches across and of the most exquisite shade of blue purple, dazzling in the sunlight. The petals are even and broad, the form compact. It is upon this fine plant that Luther Burbank is concentrating his efforts for improvement, already with marked success. Splendid for naturalization. 10 \$1.00

### Fritillarias

In this group the stems are tall. The flowers are very much like lillies, the leaves in many circles. The bell shaped flowers are strung airily in long racemes. The whole plant is the perfection of grace. In most of the species the flowers are in neutral colors such as greenish brown or nearly black, but *Recurva* is as beautiful in color as any lily,

COCCINEA. A very attractive species with Crimson flowers. 5 50 cents

Lanceolata. 6 60cents

Var Gracilis. Flowers nearly black. Pretty. 6 60cents

PUDICA. A most charming, very early, clear yellow flowered, fragrant sort, of high merit. Low growing. Very Fine. 6 60 cents

RECURVA. The Finest Fritillaria in the World. The tall stalk produces as many as a dozen brilliant clear scarlet flowers spotted with orange in the throat. Fine bulbs. 5 50 cents



### **Erythroniums or Dog Tooth Violets**

If these most beautiful of Woodland Lilies had no other charm than that of their two large glossy base leaves, they would be prime favorites for woodlands, shady corners and rockeries.

The slender stems gracefully bear nodding flowers shaped like a turks-cap lily, and most daintily tinted in red, pink, white, cream, or yellow, according to species.

They are perfectly hardy, with a protection of leaves in the winter, and for naturalization in woodlands or on shaded rock, for the fern corner or any sheltered spot are unrivaled.

It is in the regions where the springs are cloudy or foggy, as in Oregon or England, that they are at their best. There with their fitting wood companions, the leaves carpeting the ground, and the flowers two or three inches across, and borne on stems a foot or more high, they form a beautiful sylvan picture.

Their culture as pot plants is easy. Give them a soil rich in leaf soil, good drainage, shelter, and moderate moisture, and success is assured.

The Pacific Coast produces species far excelling others. In comparison with the others the names *Giganteum* and *grandiflorum* are most fitting.

**Grandiflorum.** The type of this species is from high mountains, or subalpine in the Rockies and the great mountains of Oregon and Washington. There it shoots up in a brief summer, and deserves its name of GREAT FLOWERED. My collectors have seen it two feet high. The leaves are light green and not at all mottled, the flowers the brightest of buttercup yellow. A most beautiful plant but with a tendency in California to flower too quickly, and with a short stem. 4 36 cents.

**CITRINUM.** Leaves finely mottled, flowers cream colored with the brightest yellow of centers. This fine species has been distributed as

Howellii, from which it materially differs. 5 50 cents

GIGANTEUM. One of the very best. The leaves are most beautifully mottled, the flowers two to three inches across, cream colored with reddish brown markings at the base. Stems stout, bearing from a few to over a dozen flowers. Exceptionally easy to grow. 2 20 cents

E. giganteum White Beauty. A fine strong form with nearly white flowers often beautifully marked with brown.

3 cents each 25 cents per dozen

HARTWEGGII. Each of the fine, light yellow flowers is borne on its own slender stem, several in a sessile umbel. Very early and very hardy. It will grow in dryer soils than any other and better resists heat. The short heavy bulbs can be handled dry, and are as easily shipped as tulips are, in dry packing. Especially good for the general trade. 3 25 cents

HOWELLII. Rare. Nearly white tinted pink. 10 \$1.00

HENDERSONII. With the beautifully mottled leaves of Giganteum, it has a fine, light purple flower with a very dark purple center, above which is a zone of yellow. Lovely and striking. 4 35 cents

## The Revolutum

These form a group with distinct habits and likings as to soils.

As a rule the leaves are not so darkly mottled as in Giganteum. The leaves are broader, the stems seldom have more than one flower, and are very sturdy, a foot or two high. The broadly spreading flowers have more substance. They grow naturally on the borders of woods in heavy clay soils. I find them often growing most luxuriously in soils that are wet all winter. At the same time they thrive in lighter and dryer soils. All are simply superb as garden plants. The varieties are not the result of selection, but each comes from a different locality where it grows to the exclusion of others.

REVOLUTUM (Type). A grand species, white or tinged purple when opening and turning darker with age. 4 40 cents

Pink Beauty. Between Johnsonii and the type a soft pink. 4 40 cents

Var Watsonii. The flowers are cream colored with a greenish cast and often with a red band across the base. In cloudy weather the blossoms are broadly bell shaped but in the sunlight well recurved. A Grand Form.

4 40 cents

## MIXED ERYTHRONIUMS.

Especially to accommodate those who wish cheaper bulbs to naturalize I have been putting up a mixture of medium sized bulbs which are sure to give the very best satisfaction. \$2.00 per hundred 25 cents per doz

## Californian Lilies

In the number and beauty of its Lilies, California ranks next to



Japan. Our Humboldtii are among the most stately of Worlds Lilies. None excel our Washingtoniaums in exquisite fragrance. Our Pardalinum is the best of all that the world produces, in its adaptability to ordinary garden conditions. Our Parrii with its deliciously scented lemon colored flowers would be placed by a large majority of the world's growers among the two or three most lovely of all known species.

My Specialty is Californian Lilies and in my Terrace Garden is the Largest and Most Complete Collection in the World. It is worth a long journey to be there when the thousands upon thousands of plants are at the height of their flowering season.

Californian lilies can be well divided into four sections according to their affinities, and into two groups as to their culture.

Lilium Elegans. A low plant with large cup shaped erect flower of deepest crimson. Easily grown. 25 cents each

#### CULTURE GROUP I

The lilies of the Humboldtii and Washingtoniaum groups are natives of cool slopes in mountainous regions, where they grow in the forests or where protected by a growth of shrubs. The soil is deep, perfectly drained, composed of clay or a rich loam, mixed with leaf soil and the debris from broken down rocks.

In cultivating these lilies we should take lessons from nature, first—As to the Situation of the Lily Bed.

They should be planted where they are protected from cold winds, and the soil is not dried out by the direct heat of the sun. On large grounds the ideal location is a glade in woods, but the partial shade of deciduous trees, the shelter of rhododendrons or bamboos, or similar shrubs, or of tall growing perennial plants, may give conditions quite suited to their culture. A protected nook on the shady side of the house is best on small grounds, and ferns are congenial neighbors.

Drainage. This must be perfect. If the ground is heavy and clammy underdrainage should be given, and the soil made lighter and looser by the addition of humus and porous materials.

Soil. This should be a fairly good loam, mixed with humus and sand. New manures are always to be avoided with lilies.

Planting. They should be planted so that the top of the bulbs is not less than four inches from the surface, about each bulb put a layer of an inch or so of sand which will carry away excessive moisture and prevent fungous attacks.

Watering. Lilies should not be kept water soaked, but should have a moist surface during the growing season. They are better to be kept rather dry after they have flowered.

Never Move a Lily Bulb Unless Absolutely Necessary.

## CULTURE OF GROUP II

The second group into which I would divide Californian lilies as to culture comprises all of the so-called Bog Lilies. The *Pardalium* and *Pavum* group are so classed.

These lilies grow naturally along the banks of small living streams, on the borders of lakes and ponds, in deep alpine meadows, on the borders of, or on raised hummocks in bogs. Their bulbs are not so deep as the others and they are more dependent upon surface moisture. The soil in such places as I have mentioned is always rich in rotten leaves and usually sandy, sometimes it is peat or pure humus. Low shrubs or tall plants protect the surface from heat, while the tall stalks rise above them into the sunlight. Be careful as to the following points:

First. Drainage. The fact that they like moisture does not mean that they like a water soaked soil. Many failures with bog lilies are due to this error. Better err in the direction of dryness. If the roots can go down to moisture all the better, but don't of all things put the bulb in wet gummy soil.

Soil. A light sandy loam mixed with leaf mold or peat is the best possible.

Situation. My description of the natural habitat will suggest the best location where large and varied grounds give a choice. On the margin of a pond or brook planted a foot or so above the water level, in moist meadow like expanses in sheltered places, or damp openings in woods. These are ideal locations for all of these lilies.

In small grounds a hydrant can be so arranged as to give a constant drip, the fern corner is good, and the rhododendron bed is perfectly adapted. *Pardalium* will grow splendidly where good potatoes can be produced if the ground is a little shaded.

### SECTION 1. HUMBOLDTII

Humboldtii. A grand lily growing as tall as ten feet, but usually four or five feet high, with very stout stem and many large orange red flowers, spotted with small maroon spots.

Immense, 9 inches and upwards in diameter.

	40 cents each	\$4.00 per dozen
Very large 8 to 9 inches in diameter.	30 cents each	\$3.00 per dozen
Fine 7 to 8 inches in diameter.	20 cents each	\$2.00 per dozen

Var *Magnificum* A Grand Species differing from preceding in darker foliage, in the spots on the flowers being each surrounded by a circle of crimson, and in splendid growing and flowering qualities. It is sure to flower the first year after planting and is a splendid grower. None Better. Good bulbs,

40 cents each \$4.00 per doz.

Var *Bloomerianum*. Like the preceding in color and flowering qualities but with a very small bulb and a small stem. Very pretty.

30 cents each \$3.00 per doz.

Columbianum. Like a Miniature L. Humboldtii. Bright golden yellow spotted maroon, 2½ to three feet. Good. 20 cents each

\$2.00 per doz.

Bolanderii. One of the rarest of lilies. 1 to 3 feet high, slender, with bell shaped, deep crimson red flowers dotted purple. I have not as yet a stock of cultivated bulbs of this. The collected bulbs are from woodland among rocks, and nearly all the bulbs are more or less worm eaten. Customers must order with the understanding that this is so.

40 cents each \$4.00 a doz

## SECTION II. WASHINGTONIANUM AND ALLIED SPECIES.

Washingtonianum. A grand lily from four to eight feet high. The leaves are few in distant whorls. The numerous flowers are pure white and with a most pleasing spicy fragrance. The blossoms are long trumpet shaped, the petals narrow and well separated from each other. The bulb is large and never with jointed scales. It is not nearly as good a grower as the Purpureum although prettier. The bulbs are very large and too liable to soft rot. While I would recommend it for its beauty, a dealer should prefer the Purpureum for its easier handling. 25 cents each

\$2.50 a doz.

Var Minor. The Shasta Lily. A most charming variation found about the base of Mt. Shasta in Northern California. The flowers are very fine, the stems slender and the bulbs less than one quarter the size of those of the typical Washingtonianum, although quite as floriferous.

20 cents each \$2.00 a doz.

Purpureum. (L. Washingtonianum var purpureum.) This splendid lily has well marked differences from the old species and cannot well be considered otherwise than as a distinct sort. The bulb is solid and the scales always jointed, the stem is very stout and leafy, the leaves are many in a whorl and the whorls crowded, the flowers are in a short trumpet, the petals broad and closing the throat. In color this lily varies. There are regions where it is as pure white as the Washingtonianums of the Sierras and which never color with purple at all. In other localities the flowers either open white and very soon turn purple, or with the petals flushed purple and soon becoming deep purple.

It is a native of all Oregon from the Cascades west, and is a far better grower than the others. A DEALER SHOULD ALWAYS PREFER IT FOR THE FACT THAT THE BULBS CARRY SPLENDIDLY WITHOUT ROTTING. Every year I have cases of these bulbs on the road from here to Europe, for two or three months without Any Loss, and it is rare that I lose a single bulb by decay in transit.

Large bulbs 8 inches and over in diameter 30 cents each

\$3.00 per doz.

Splendid solid flowering bulbs 7 to 8 inches 20 cents each

\$2.00 per doz.

## The Redwood Lily

**Rubescens.** A Beautiful, Very Distinct Lily. Tall and slender, flowers opening white dotted purple, soon changing to deep purple and then to deep wine color. Its fragrance is the most exquisite of any lily. I have seen it twelve feet high in cultivation here in California.

40 cents each \$4.00 per doz.

**Kelloggii.** A New Lily discovered by myself in Northern California. 3 to 4 feet high, slender, three to fifteen flowers. The flowers have closely revolute petals of a pinkish color, finely dotted purple, fragrance peculiar and very delicate. A Fine Lily.

60 cents each \$6.00 per doz.

### SECTION III. LEOPARD BOG LILIES.

**Pardalinum.** One of the best lilies in cultivation. There are many varieties. I offer one native to my Lyons Valley place, and one of the showiest. Stout stems three to six feet high, quite leafy with broad leaves, many large showy flowers in which the petals are a reddish orange from base two thirds, in this space they are heavily dotted with maroon, the petals are tipped with glowing red, and closely revolute. A hardy thrifty lily, which with any care can be grown well in every garden. During the past two years a number of English growers reported in the Garden the lilies which they could grow successfully and no list omitted the *Pardalinum*

10 cents each \$1.00 a doz.

**VAR JOHNSONII.** A strong dark leaved variety with brilliant deep red flower. Very satisfactory.

20 cents each. \$4.00 per doz.

**Var Fragrans.** A tall stout lily, quite leafy with broad leaves. The flowers have much of orange the color scheme, are showy and have a delightful fragrance.

50 cents each \$5.00 per doz.

**Roezlii.** Stem slender, leaves crowded, very long and slender, the closely revolute perianth a clear reddish orange throughout, dotted maroon. A Rare Lily, long lost but re-introduced by myself.

40 cents each \$4.00 a doz.

**Parryii.** ONE OF THE WORLD'S FINEST SPECIES. The slender leafy stem is from three to five feet high and bears from a few to twenty-five long trumpet shaped, lemon yellow flowers. IT IS SWEETLY FRAGRANT. In some forms the center is faintly dotted brown; in others the color is solid. Very large bulbs

\$1.00 each

Fair bulbs

40 cents each \$4.00 per doz.

*L. Parryii* can at this time only be found in high alpine valleys and the bulbs flower when very small and very few become very large

### SECTION IV. SMALL FLOWERED BOG LILIES.

**Parvum.** A charming little lily which under favorable treatment grows five or six feet high with many small bell shaped flowers. It is orange at the center with crimson tips. From the subalpine regions about Lake Tahoe.

20 cents each \$2.00 per doz.

Parviflorum. A very charming lily like a miniature Pardalinum. The earliest flowering of our species. 15 cents each \$1.50 per doz.

Maritmun. A beautiful lily with dark red funnel formed flowers. 20 cents each \$2.00 per doz.

### Burbank's Hybrid Lilies.

During a period extending over a number of years Luther Burbank, who is now recognized as the greatest improver of plants the world has ever known, crossed and hybridized lilies.

In the course of his experiments thirty or forty of the world's lilies were used and hundreds of thousands of plants grown from the seed and flowered. No experiment in the improvement of lilies can be mentioned in the same breath, either when the number of individuals grown in the effort, or the results produced are considered. At the conclusion of his work he had perhaps a hundred plants which had been selected from a vast number of the very best. One of these, a cross between Pardalinum and Washingtonianum, a good lily, but by no means the best, was introduced and without his consent called L. Burbankii. The others were turned over to me to be put in my Lyons Valley garden (where conditions were ideal for their culture) to be further selected from and the very best propagated. In their new home they have done well but the process of scale propagation is a slow one and it will be several years before some of the magnificent species which were represented by a single bulb will be grown in sufficient quantity to offer to the world.

I am able to offer to the world on joint account of Mr. Burbank and myself three fine varieties either of which is a grand acquisition.

1st. Hybrids of Pardalinum and Humboldtii. Of these there are fifty or sixty forms which I will sell in mixture. All share in the vigor of Pardalinum as a grower and the very strong habit of Humboldtii. All are in splendid flowers in shades of orange and crimson and dotted maroon. The bulbs are rhizomatous, very large and heavy, and the stalks grow from five to seven feet high. They are truly grand lilies. 75 cents each

2nd. A selected hybrid of Pardalinum on Parvum. It is a tall, strong lily, with very many bell-shaped rich red flowers which face horizontally and give a very brilliant appearance. It is an excellent grower.

\$1.50 each

3rd. L. Pardalinum Red Giant. Mr. Burbank's records were not perfect as to the parentage of all of the hybrids. This is unquestionably of hybrid origin, but its parentage is not traceable. The stems are very heavy and leafy and of medium height. The immense broadly spreading flowers are orange at center with a broad expanse of the deepest crimson. A most striking novelty.

\$1.00 each

There are still to come a set of fragrant Pardalinum Parryii hybrids with yellow and lemon colored flowers as large as a Harissii and lovely beyond any known species.





### Trilliums

Trilliums are attractive plants closely related to the true lily. They can be divided into two classes: The Grandiflorum class are from woodlands and grow in a cool, damp soil, rich in mold. The Sessile class are natives of much heavier soils. Usually they are to be found growing on the margins of streams, ponds or bogs. They are extremely hardy, thrifty, and the best are very satisfactory plants to grow in any cool, shaded corner of the ordinary garden, where they flower very early and last a long time, and are altogether easy growers.

FOR NATURALIZATION THE GRANDIFLORUMS IN WOODLANDS, AND THE SESSILES BOTH THERE AND ON THE BORDERS OF STREAMS, PONDS, OR BOGS, ARE AMONG THE VERY BEST PLANTS KNOWN.

Ovatum. The Californian representative of the GRANDIFLORUMS. Very pretty, pure white, gradually becoming wine color.

5 cents each    50 cents per dozen

#### SESSILE FORMS

SESSILE VAR. CALIFORNICUM. A GRAND PLANT. Pure white with purplish tinge at center. Very Strong growing.

5 cents each    50 cents per doz

Var. Snow Queen. The Best of All. With the large habit of the Cali-

fornicum, petals broad, pure tinged cream, and with creamy center. The Finest of Bog Trilliums. 5 cents each 50 cents per doz

Petiolation. A rare variety from Eastern Oregon, with purple flowers and the leaves with separate stems. 6 cents each 75 cents per doz

### **The American Cowslip. (Dodecatheons).**

These dainty plants are among the most charming wild flowers of California. With our fall rains they begin to growing and the first mild days in the early spring brings their sweet blossoms. They ripen early with us and in the summer the spider like roots become so dry that they break at the touch, but a little moisture quickly starts them into life again. All are beautiful and California gives a charming variety in color and habit. There is a bog-growing form in the high mountains (Jeffreyii) which I do not handle.

Either as pot plants for forcing, or in the garden they are easily grown and pleasing. Any ordinary garden soil will do, although they thrive best in a sheltered, (not necessarily shaded) situation in loose well drained soil in which there is a mixture of rotted leaves.

CLEVELANDII. One of the Best. Tall growing with fine flowers pure white or delicately suffused with pink. I cannot supply the pure white separately. 4 cents each 40 cents per doz

HENDERSONII. The best red species.

3 cents each 25 cents per doz

### **Lady Slippers. (Cryipediums).**

MONTANUM. The best of the hardy Lady Slippers. It grows in two forms of which the finest is found along the coast growing in the forest on deep shaded slopes. Very beautiful white flowered.

25 cents each \$2.50 per doz

The other forms grow in open pine woods in sandy soil mixed with leaf mold. Fine. This I can supply in quantity at

10 cents each \$1.00 per doz

### **A Few Rare Plants**

LEUCORINUM MONTANUM. A native of all the arid regions from East of the Rocky mountains to the Sierra Nevadas. Leaves narrow and grass like, appearing in early spring, and speedily followed by the pure white very fragrant flowers. Quite beautiful. A very well drained loose soil meets its requirements. 5 cents each 50 cents per doz

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICUM. A wonderful bog plant which catches insects in large numbers. 25 cents each \$2.50 per doz

EWISA TWEEDII. A rare and beautiful plant only introduced into culture. From a large perennial root tufts or rosettes of broad leaves are thrown up to form a large circle. The flowers are an inch or two across and thrown above the leaves in great numbers. The color is pinkish salmon and the texture as delicate as that of the Portulaca to which it is

related. Plant in very loose soil in a deep pot or on rockery. One of the handsomest plants introduced in years. Strong roots. \$1.00

LILIUM HENRYII. Discovered by Doctor Henry in the interior of China a few years ago and considered one of finest ever found. Tall, leafy with a very large deep yellow flower. Splendid bulbs. \$1.00 each

### Hyacinths

While I grow quite a large number of hyacinths I am not in a position as yet to offer a list of named varieties. For the benefit of my friends near at home I will offer as follows:

Mixed Hyacinths of fine size all from fine named sorts but not labeled.  
15 cents each. \$1.25 per doz

I also grow many tulips but will at present only offer as follows:

T. Gesneria. A fine tall late variety with glowing red flower. One of the best of all. 3 cents each 25 cents per doz

T. Golden Crown. Another fine late sort with golden flower edged scarlet. 3 cents each 25 cents per doz

Darwin Tulips. A splendid mixture from fine named sorts.  
3 cents each 25 cents per doz

These are tall late tulips with very long stems and showy flowers.

Early Single Tulips. I will make up unnamed lots. One each fine bulbs at 30 cents per dozen. They are early and very brilliant.

Scillas. Very fine. In white, blue and pink at 25 cents per dozen.



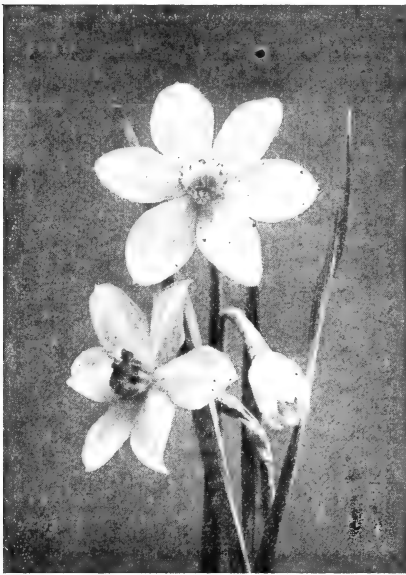
## Daffodils

I began the culture of Daffodils some sixteen years ago by the purchase of a large lot of mixed bulbs. One cannot grow so fine a plant without wanting more and better varieties, and I soon added to my stock by buying all of the varieties then obtainable from American seedsmen and by exchange with amateurs. After some years experience of this sort, I saw the wisdom of going where I could get the best varieties absolutely true to name. I would have been much better off had I done so in the first place. I sent to the foremost Daffodil specialist of the world, who was a business connection, and asked him to make out for me a list of the very best sorts in each section of the genus which he could supply at less than a dollar each. I asked him to omit varieties whose value was mere novelty, but to give me the very best within the above mentioned limits.

I have never questioned his judgment in the selection of the fifty varieties which I then secured, and I have since added twenty-five on the same lines. Daffodils are offered at as high as \$75 per bulb, but I take it that my clients, like myself, will wait for them to get cheaper.

I am watching the newer varieties and adding those which stand the tests to my list, and I aim to always have the best.

As to the quality of my bulbs I can say more. My mountain gardens have proved wonderfully adapted to the production of fine, clean, heavy bulbs, while many which are very difficult to grow in other favored regions I grow to perfection. My customers can be assured of getting from me the very best bulbs and in as good a selection



BARII CONSPICUUS.

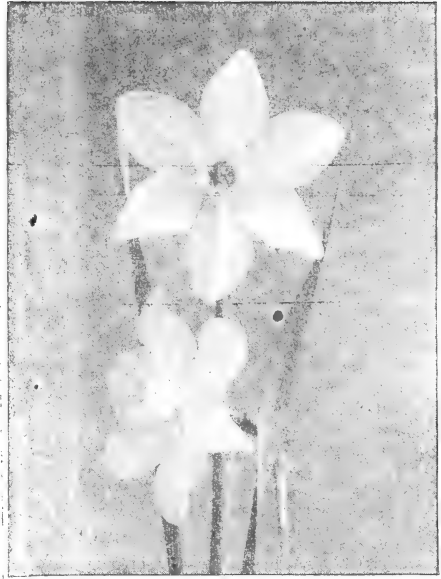
as can be had for the money. I am not offering all of the varieties that I have, but am selecting the very best and most distinct in each class. Tastes differ, but I feel assured that anyone who tries all of the many classes of Daffodils will not willingly dispense with any.

### CULTURE OF DAFFODILS

The Daffodil is the easiest of bulbs to grow and will thrive in any

good garden loam. Peat and fresh manure are to be avoided, and shade, while not necessary, will give longer stems and finer flowers.

To secure the very best results, the bed should be of a moderately heavy loam, dug over thoroughly to the depth of at least a foot. If manure must be used, only a small amount of the oldest and finest rotted should be taken. The better fertilizer is bone meal at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces per square yard. After the bed is prepared it should be allowed to settle for several weeks, then lift out the soil to the depth of about four inches for large bulbs, less for small varieties.



MRS. LANGTRY



FRANK MILES

The bulbs can then be placed and then covered to the depth of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the height of the bulb. My soils are all rather porous and do not pack and I find cultivation during the growing season unnecessary, but when they are planted in a soil which packs, it is better to keep the soil loose about them. The Daffodil is a thirsty plant and during growth and flowering needs plenty of water. Better results will be had when planted in the partial shade of deciduous trees or buildings and where sheltered from wind. I use lath wind breaks and shades with excellent results.

### Yellow Trumpet Varieties

Emperor. An extra fine full yellow large flowered variety. No col-

lection should be without it.

6 cents each 60 cents per doz

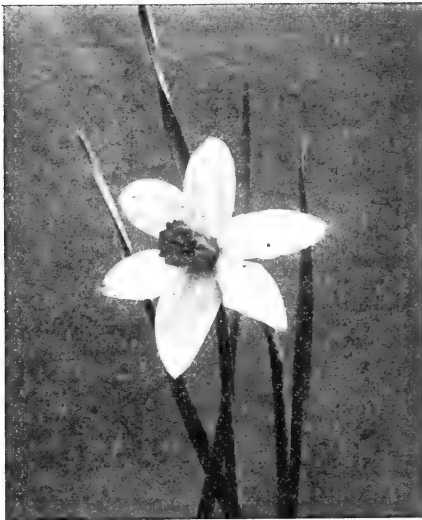
Mrs. Walter Ware. One of the very best. Broad white wings, and frilled trumpet. 12 \$1.20

Mrs. H. J. Elwel. Fine, clear, yellow large flower. 15 \$1.60

P. R. Barr. A late variety of the form and color of Emperor. Not so large but splendid. 5 cents each 50 cents per doz

### BICOLORS, OR WHITE WINGED DAFFODILS

In all of these the trumpet is rich yellow and the wings pure white. They are among the most liked.



Empress. Middle se son. Large, long trumpet.

6 cents 60 cents

Grandis. Very similar, but flowers later.

5 cents. 50 cents

### ALL WHITE TRUMPETS

In this set both the trumpet and wings are white. They lack the vigor of the preceding but are chasely beautiful.

Collen Bawn. The whitest of all. A dainty sort.

40 cents \$3.75

William Goldring. The Swan's Neck Daffodil. Long snowy white trumpet, gracefully drooping: Fine.

10 cents \$1.00

### DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER

Duchess of Westminster.

8 75 cents

### THE INCOMPARABLES, OR CHALICE, OR STAR NARCISSUS

In this section the cup is short and the wings widely spreading. Most excellent for cut flowers.

Autocrat. Large, broad wings. Cup yellow, much expanded.

3 cents 25 cents

Beauty. A large flower with sulphur white perianth barred yellow. The large cup margined orange scarlet. A fine flower. 10 cents \$1.00

C. J. Backouse. A most attractive yellow winged flower with a long cup orange earlet. One of a new class and very showy.

25 cents \$2.40

Frank Miles. Large clear yellow flower with twisted perianth. Fine, both for cutting and in mass.

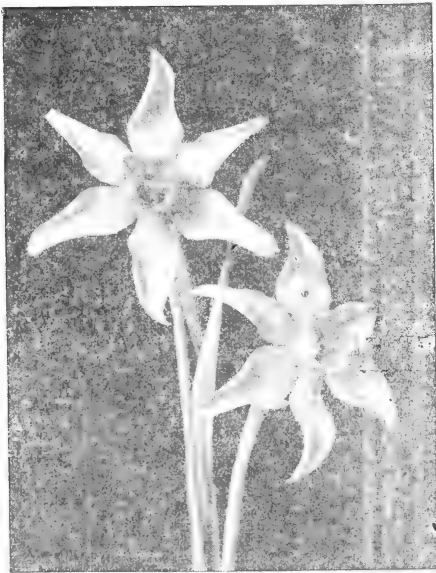
4 cents 40 cents

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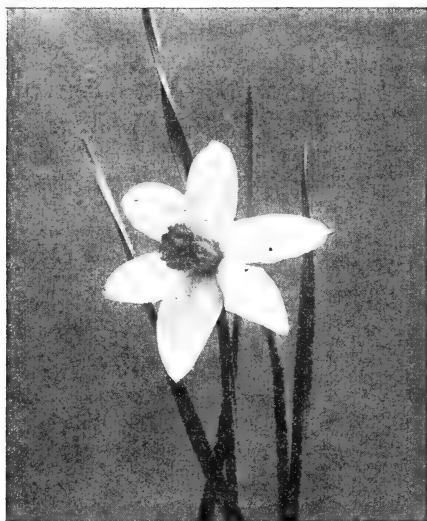
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Frank Miles. Large clear yellow flower with twisted perianth. Fine,  
 both for cutting and in mass.

4 cents 40 cents



Mabel Cowan. Perianth white with cup margined orange scarlet.  
Fine. 15 cents \$1.50

Sir Watkin. The Welsh Giant. A grand variety with very large bold sulphur wings and cup tinted orange. 6 cents 60 cents

### BARRIIS

In this section of Daffodil the cup is still shorter than the Chalic cupped sorts just offered. They are fine, bold varieties, splendid for cutting and much like yellow Poets Narcissus but much larger.

Conspicuous. A large flowering strong growing, most satisfactory variety. 3 cents 30 cents

Siddington. Yellow perianth cup margined orange-scarlet. Large, free flowering, and altogether fine

10 cents \$1.00

### LEDDSIIS

These are like the Incomparables in having a short cup midway between the long trumpeted and the Poets in length. In all of them, however, the perianth is pure white, or soon becomes so, while the cup is light canary or white. Most exquisitely dainty sorts.

Amabilis. Long silvery white cup, at first pinkish, then pure white.

2 cents 18 cents

Beatrice. Pure white thru-out and very elegant.

30 cents \$2.50



MRS. W. WARE

Katherine Spirell. Perianth broad and the segments overlapping of the pearliest white. Cup canary. One of the most charming of all Daffodils. Large 25 cents \$2.50

Mrs. Langtry. Both perianth and cup white. A most lovely variety. I esteem it second to none in dainty beauty. 6 cents 60 cents

### NARCISSUS ODORUS

These are the well known Jonquils. The flowers are comparatively small, two or three on the stems and fragrant. Early and very satisfactory. The best is RUGULOSUS. 2 cents 20 cents

## BURBIDGEI

These are hybrids between the Incomparables and the Poets Narcissus, and have like the latter very short spreading cups. They are free flowering and the varieties give a season of fully six weeks. They are the equals of the Poets Narcissus for cutting.

Ellen Barr. Snowy white perianth with citron cup, stained orange-red. Fine.

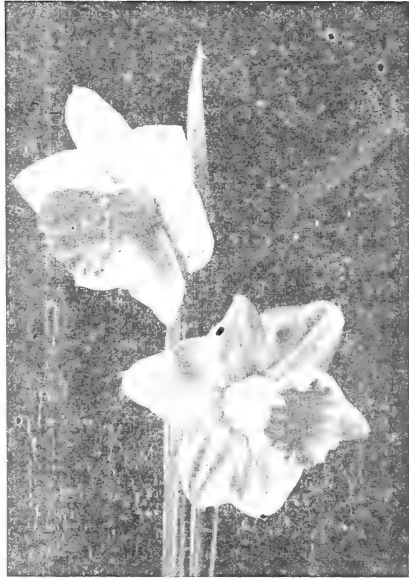
4 cents 40 cents

John Bain. Much like the last. Very fine.

2 cents 20 cents

## POETS NARCISSUS

No spring flowers are more esteemed by both gardeners and florists than these Poet's or Pheasant eyed Narcissus. All have the purest of white



## GRANDIS

perianths or wings, while the cup is from crimson to scarlet. They are both dainty and showy. Splendid cut flowers.

POETICUS ORNATUS is the earliest and splendid. They should be planted by the hundreds by everyone for cutting. Per 100, \$1.25.

3 cents 25 cents

POETICUS GRANDIFLORUS

Later. Larger flowers. Very fine.

12 cents \$1.20

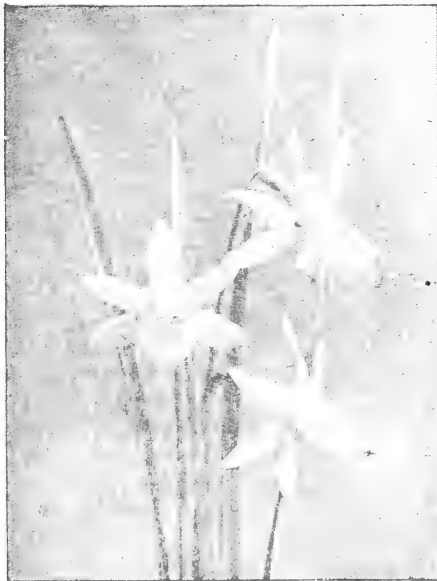
POETICUS POETARUM.

Later. Cup orange-scarlet. Good.

3 cents 30 cents

NARCISSUS BIFLORUS

These are much like two pure white yellow crowned Poets Narcissus on one stem. Late and fine.



QUEEN OF SPAIN

2 cents 20 cents

Mabel Cowan. Perianth white with cup margined orange scarlet.  
Fine. 15 cents \$1.50

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### LEBDSIIS

These are like the Incomparables in having a short cup midway between the long trumpeted and the Poets in length. In all of them, however, the perianth is pure white, or soon becomes so, while the cup is light canary or white. Most exquisitely dainty sorts.

Amabilis. Long silvery white cup, at first pinkish, then pure white.

2 cents 18 cents

Beatrice. Pure white thru-out and very elegant.

30 cents \$2.50



M&S W. WARE

Katherine Spurrell. Perianth broad and the segments overlapping of the pearliest white. Cup canary. One of the most charming of all Daffodils. Large 25 cents \$2.50

Mrs. Langtry. Both perianth and cup white. A most lovely variety. I esteem it second to none in dainty beauty. 6 cents 60 cents

### NARCISSUS ODORUS

These are the well known Jonquils. The flowers are comparatively small, two or three on the stems and fragrant. Early and very satisfactory. The best is RUGULOSUS. 2 cents 20 cents

## BURBIDGEI

These are hybrids between the Incomparables and the Poets Narcissus, and have like the latter very short spreading cups. They are free flowering and the varieties give a season of fully six weeks. They are the equals of the Poets Narcissus for cutting.

Ellen Barr. Snowy white perianth with citron cup, stained orange-red. Fine.

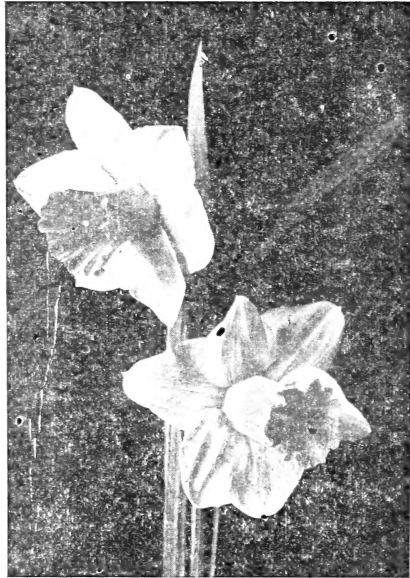
4 cents 40 cents

John Bain. Much like the last. Very fine.

2 cents 20 cents

## POETS NARCISSUS

No spring flowers are more esteemed by both gardeners and florists than these Poet's or Poets eyed Narcissus. All have the purest of white



## GRANDIS

perianths or wings, while the cup is from crimson to scarlet. They are both dainty and showy. Splendid cut flowers.

POETICUS ORNATUS is the earliest and splendid. They should be planted by the hundreds by everyone for cutting. Per 100, \$1.25.

3 cents 25 cents

POETICUS GRANDIFLORUS

Later. Larger flowers. Very fine.

12 cents \$1.20

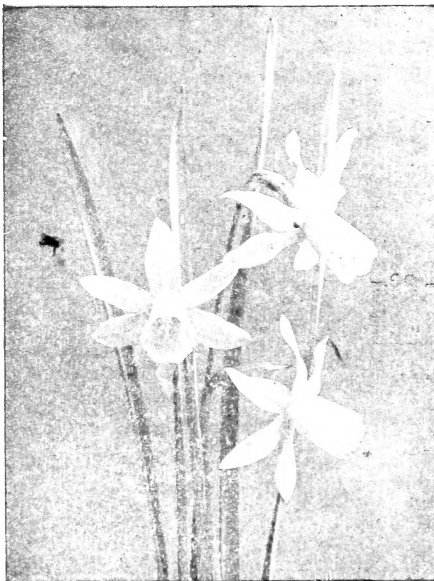
POETICUS POETARUM.

Later. Cup orange-scarlet. Good.

3 cents 30 cents

NARCISSUS BIFLORUS

These are much like two pure white yellow crowned Poets Narcissus on one stem. Late and fine.



QUEEN OF SPAIN

2 cents 20 cents





DISPATCH-DEMOCRAT PRINT

UKIAH CAL.